

heights the enemy has not delivered a counter attack. A persistent rain, together with the state of the ground, made any operations difficult. We have retained all the positions conquered by us in preceding days. There were two attacks on the part of the enemy. The first was on the 25th of December, and the other near Kolschlag. Both were immediately repulsed. We have made progress in the direction of Altkirch by occupying the forests situated four kilometers (two and one-half miles) to the west of this town. Our heavy artillery reduced to silence that of the enemy.

"During all the day of January 6 the enemy bombarded the hospital at Thann."

Germans Hold Heights at Sennheim, Berlin Reports

Berlin, Jan. 7. By wireless to London. The following official announcement on the progress of the war was given out in Berlin this afternoon:

"In the western arena of the war the English and French have made progress. The attacks which were delivered January 6, on the eastern front of the Argonne, not far from Courty Chaussee, advanced as far as our trenches, but the enemy was driven back from our positions all along the line with heavy losses. Our casualties were comparatively slight.

"To the west of Sennheim (Germany) the French again attempted last night to obtain possession of the heights of the Argonne. Their attack broke down under our fire, and the heights remained in our possession."

LIVES WASTED IN DASH FOR WARSAW

Continued from page 1

of fire of Prince Peter Volkonsky, who is leader of a Red Cross corps column. Throughout our journey the Germans were firing at us from their trenches. The fire ascends as gradually into the air as a loaded balloon. It seems to pour aloft for a moment and then sinks slowly to earth, lighting the country for a long way around with a greenish glow. The Russian rocket is followed by prompt fire from the field batteries and spurts of rifle fire.

The trench to which I finally came at midnight was that situated in almost a mathematical center of Gzow. The position here is behind an eight-foot high breastwork built by the famous regiment, which has invariably been in the front line since the beginning of the war, and which has made itself efficiently at home since the war began. The regiment, whose normal strength is 4,000 men, has lost 5,500, making good its losses out of reserves. The trench again is at its full strength.

The Germans have made a matter of routine of their attacks, always making them at night and always in the same place. They advance as far as the barbed wire, thirty yards in front of the trench. They encounter the full force of the Russian rifle fire and fall back again.

Shell Without Ceasing

The Germans shell without ceasing. All Russian shells are of the same type. The command of the trench told me that at the least they fired more than 5,000 shells on a single day.

Although there is a firing continuing all night, no attack was made. With morning the German guns resumed their exhaustive questing along the rear of the trenches, and a big factory to the south of the trench became the target. The factory's great chimney began to acquire a kind of sporting significance. It was so obviously the object of all the fire sent in that the German soldiers in the trench backing the chimney against the German guns, I counted in an hour thirty-six shells directed at the factory, but the chimney, like the steeple of a cathedral, but triumphant religion, was coughing its unbroken pipe to the skies.

New began a shelling of the trench, while the German rifle bullets searched along the front. This, however, was a tactical move. The Russian riflemen are steadily improving. They can in a few moments organize a combined murderous fire which forces every German who is not working in the trench to the ground. After a few minutes the German rifle fire goes wild, their bullets no longer striking about our loopholes.

Toward the late afternoon their fire increased and the Russian long range guns came into position behind us. A gun, out of sight of the trench, roared grandly. A shell travelled over us, waiting in its flight, then splashed in brief fire, and a great cloud of smoke and hundreds of yards ahead of us and the same distance short of the German trenches. A second shell burst about the same distance beyond the German line.

Third Lands Accurately.

Then, after careful sighting and the position having been located, the trench shell, which landed superbly and within easy sight upon the very lip of the trench, blowing a great gap in the earthwork. It was gunnery of the most exact and expert kind, the most exact and expert kind of shell landed under the trench, and the trench fraction, raked the trench.

Then came the reply. A German heavy battery, out of sight in the dip toward the river, came into action. From its position it loomed the world away, with the stupendous din of artillery, while at each brief interval the rending vibrations of the rifle fire from trench to trench took at one's ears.

A deadly, and the trench over the trench of the most desolate fields which this war has seen, the cross trampled and weighted down with dead men, the darkness lit by gun flashes and brief moments of light from the trench, while from the opposite trench issued the ghostly, flickering blaze of rifles at their work.

The attack developed, after all, to the left of the trench in which we were. It was part of the great attack along a line which extended from near Gadow southward to Rawa, and was unopposed.

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GERMANS FORBIDDEN TO GET CHUMMY WITH FOE

Berlin (via London), Jan. 7.—The German army authorities have issued a general order prohibiting in future troops in the field from fraternizing with forces of the enemy, as they did at several points in the western theatre of the war at Christmas.

To such an extent was this fraternizing carried out that at one place where the Germans and British played football on Christmas Day they agreed to suspend hostilities for two days more.

Our attempt to take the fields where we would not be so conspicuous was thwarted by the Russians' barbed wire and other preparations for the enemy. There was no need of it, but to continue the attack, the naked toll we got out of range.

Further on low trees began at the side of the road. We hastened to them, hoping to be able to serve as snipers, but the Germans were in evident command of the length of the road and shell after shell arrived, each bursting close by. There was not another soul near us. There was not another soul near us. There was not another soul near us.

Each time we heard a shell coming toward us we covered with arms each other, followed by three or four others. Our attempt to take the fields where we would not be so conspicuous was thwarted by the Russians' barbed wire and other preparations for the enemy. There was no need of it, but to continue the attack, the naked toll we got out of range.

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FRENCH REPORT ON GERMAN CRUELITIES

More than 300 Violations of Laws of Warfare Enumerated.

EACH CASE VOUCHERED FOR BY WITNESSES

Executions of Peaceful and Innocent Citizens by Commanders' Orders Cited.

By C. IMMAN BARNARD, Paris Correspondent of The Tribune.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The report of the commission appointed by the government to investigate and verify acts alleged to have been committed by German troops in France in violation of the laws of nations, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is a document of 26,000 words, enumerating more than three hundred violations of the laws of warfare. Each case was vouched for by the evidence of a credible witness, with the names of the victims, a circumstantial description of the acts committed, with the dates and localities, and as far as possible, with the names of the German officers or agents present or responsible at the moment of perpetration.

There are many instances of rape, of the most atrocious kind, extending from the ages of eleven to seventy-two. In fact, one extraordinary case is that of a female inhabitant, aged eighty-nine years. But the most flagrant cases are the violations of the laws of nations registered by the commission as those of executions of peaceful and innocent citizens by the deliberate orders of German officers in the German-occupied towns and villages.

Many Cases of Robbery.

Many cases of robbery, the needless burning of undefended towns and villages, the wanton pillage of chateaux and houses and an organized system of extortion to loot Germany are established on evidence that would justify the minds of an average American jury. There are cases of cruelty to wounded French soldiers and even of cutting the throats of children and the execution of an innocent married woman in an advanced state of pregnancy. (This occurred at Emmerich, a village near Nancy, the name of the victim being Marie Masson.) The firing party consisted of eight soldiers of the 4th Bavarian Infantry Regiment. The officer commanding the execution is only to be mentioned by name.

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NEUTRALS TIGHTEN PASSPORT RULES

American Embassy in London to Vise All Those Coming from Washington.

London, Jan. 7.—All passports issued by the State Department, at Washington, will in the future have to be vouched for by the American Embassy in London, if the holder is to be admitted to the passport, previous to leaving England for the Continent, will have to submit their passports to the consul in London of the country whither they are going for the consular stamp.

All the Americans who reached England yesterday on board the steamer Lusitania were required to observe the first of these formalities. The passport of the American consul in London had to have their passports stamped.

Passports issued by Sweden and other neutral countries of Europe have been discovered recently in the hands of persons to whom they were not issued. The result of this is that neutral European countries also are tightening up the regulations governing the issuing of passports, as has the United States.

PACT WEAKER THAN HUMAN AFFECTION

Provisional Burgomaster of Louvain Thanks Americans for Food.

SAYS NO ARMY CAN TEUTONIZE BELGIUM

Countrymen Willing to Work, but Cannot with Doors Closed to Exports.

Brussels, Jan. 7.—"If the United States had not come to our aid it would have meant starvation for the most of us," said Alfred Nierinx, Provisional Burgomaster of Louvain, to The Associated Press to-day. "We are willing to work, but we cannot with the doors closed to exports. It is no fault of ours if we starve. Feed us now, and we will pay you back in industry when the war is over."

"We are paying back now in gratitude for the lives America has saved—gratitude which will endure as proof that human affection is stronger than any treaty alliance."

"Here in the midst of the ruins of Louvain I do not lose heart. I know we shall rebuild it all if we can only have food to keep us alive. The most powerful army in the world can't Teutonize Belgium, but America, armed with bread, is conquering Belgium. My worst fear is that there will be bread riots if the relief stops."

Louvain Loses Few Citizens.

M. Nierinx said the population of Louvain was only 3,000 fewer than before the German occupation. The people whose homes had been burned are living with their neighbors. The Burgomaster said he was giving work to the idle by having them clean the streets and repair houses which can be made habitable while the people were waiting for the return of the victors.

On the journey from Rosendaal to Brussels by way of Antwerp the correspondent of The Associated Press had to show his pass twenty times to landowners, sentries, military Saxons and Flemish. Often the sentries were men forty-five years old. The pass was required to be shown at the outskirts of every town and at intervals along the road.

Provisions are not permitted access to the military zone west of the Antwerp-Brussels-Mons line, and in the so-called zone of military occupation in Eastern Belgium the restrictions against travel are strict. It is difficult for any Belgians to get from one town to another. They can communicate with one another only through the German mails.

NO RELIEF FOOD FOR GERMANS.

The representatives of the American Relief Commission have freedom of movement. The German officials are not so scrupulous in seeing that no relief food is taken by the Germans. Hunger has driven many persons who have been well to do to stifle their pride and ask for bread. The remote villages are suffering from lack of food. The German officials are not so scrupulous in seeing that no relief food is taken by the Germans. Hunger has driven many persons who have been well to do to stifle their pride and ask for bread. The remote villages are suffering from lack of food.

The longest bread line seen by the correspondent was in Liege, formerly a large industrial center, but where now all the factories are closed. For three hours in the cathedral square the people passed in line as big leaves with bread in their hands. The pinched faces brightened and an affecting demonstration followed when the observer mentioned that he was an American.

How the Keystone Steel Company, of Peoria, Ill., refused an order from the French government for 100,000 steel aeroplane arrows, to observe strict neutrality, was told by W. C. Collins, president of the company, yesterday. With a brother, H. B. Collins, the steel magnate passed the day at the Waldorf. He is on his way to Hartford, Conn., on a business mission.

Mr. Collins was reticent about discussing the affairs of his company until he had read press dispatches from Peoria stating that he had shown a sample arrow to friends there, shortly before his departure. He said he had purchased the steel from the French sample arrow to Georges Lalages, a representative of the French government, at 100 Quai des Chartres, Bordeaux, France, from whom they came. The offer was made to sell steel compass late last month, and 25 cents for each arrow, or \$25,000, was offered for the work. This figure would allow a handsome profit on their manufacture, but the French government had promised additional orders if the first consignment was turned out promptly and satisfactorily.

But my firm, soon after the war started, refused to manufacture arrows for one of the warring nations, and since then has rejected several offers from representatives of the various belligerent nations. I have never sold an arrow to any of them. We should consider it a breach of neutrality to manufacture weapons of war for any one of the nations, while not doing the same thing for the other side. Our policy has been to stay out of the war. We are in the right. Some of our rival firms, however, fail to agree with us."

CARDINAL'S ARREST DENIED BY GERMANS

Also Said That No Priests in Belgium Have Been Imprisoned.

PRELATE'S LETTER CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Amsterdam Paper Insists That Priests and Clergy Are in Custody.

The Hague (via London), Jan. 7.—The German military government in Belgium characterized to-day the report published in the Amsterdam paper, "The Cardinal's Arrest," as absolutely false. The Cardinal never had been arrested. The Cardinal never had been arrested. The Cardinal never had been arrested.

The Cardinal's Letter.

The much discussed paragraphs of the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier which, the Netherlands newspaper "Tijds" said, had been responsible for his arrest by the German military authorities in Belgium, an arrest which the German authorities have categorically denied, have been published in pamphlet form in London. They are as follows:

"I consider it an obligation of my pastoral charge to define my duties of conscience toward the power which has invaded our soil, and which at this moment occupies a greater part of it. That power has no right to our obedience. The sole legal power in Belgium is that which is derived from representatives of the nation. No ruler, no king, no government, no pope, for us represents authority; this alone has a right to the affections of our hearts and to our submission."

Belgium Not Conquered.

"The occupied provinces of Belgium are not conquered provinces. Belgium is no more a German province than Galicia is a Russian province. Nevertheless, the occupied part of our country is confronted by a situation to which it must submit. The greater number of our towns have been handed over to the enemy; they respect the rights of their surrender."

"From the beginning of military operations the civil authorities have insistently recommended that private persons abstain from acts of hostility against the armed enemy. These recommendations are still in force. Our army alone is charged with the duty of our national defense. Let us know how to avail at its hands the final deliverance of our country."

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U. S. WON'T PROBE DUMDUM CHARGES

Secretary Bryan Tells German Ambassador of Neutrality Prevents.

ALSO CITES DENIALS TO VON BERNSTORFF

Declares President Will Take Action if Envoy Can Furnish Any Evidence.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Secretary Bryan informed Count Bernstorff, German Ambassador, to-day that the United States, in maintaining strict neutrality, must refrain from officially investigating or commenting on his charges that dum dum bullets were being furnished from this country to the Allies.

In his letter to Count von Bernstorff Mr. Bryan cites flat denials by American firms of the ambassador's charges. The Secretary writes:

"I can assure your excellency that I am not unmindful of the spirit in which you bring to the attention of this government the improper practices which are alleged to have occurred in the conduct of the present war. But while this government may take these statements and charges under consideration, it is in its effort to maintain strict neutrality in the present conflict, obliged to refrain from investigating their truthfulness or making any comment in regard to them."

Your excellency also states that the British government has ordered from the Winchester Repeating Arms Company twenty thousand 'riot guns,' model 1897, and fifty million 'buckshot cartridges,' for use in such guns.

This department saw a published statement of the Winchester company, the correctness of which the company has confirmed to the department by telegraph. In this statement the company categorically denies that it has received an order for such guns and cartridges from or made any sale of such material to the British government, or to any other government engaged in the present war.

Mushroom Bullet Charge Denied.

"Your excellency further calls attention to 'information' to the accuracy of which is not to be doubted, that eight million cartridges fitted with 'mushroom bullets' have been delivered since October of this year by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company for the armament of the English army."

"In reply, I have the honor to refer to the letter of December 10, 1914, of the Remington Arms-Union Metallic Cartridge Company, of New York, to your excellency, called forth by certain newspaper reports of statements alleged to have been made by you in regard to the sale by that company of so-called 'mushroom' bullets. From the list of a copy of which was sent to this department by the company, it appears that, instead of 8,000,000 cartridges having been sold, only a little over 117,000 were manufactured and 100,000 were sold. The list further asserts that these cartridges were made to supply a demand for a better sporting cartridge with a soft-nosed bullet than had been manufactured theretofore, and that such cartridges cannot be used in the military rifle of any foreign power."

The department is now in receipt from the company of a complete detailed list of the cartridges to whom these cartridges were sold. From this list it appears that the cartridges were sold to firms in lots of twenty to 2,000 and one lot each of 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000. Of these only 100,000 cartridges were sold to the North American and 100 to British East Africa.

If, however, you can furnish the department with evidence that this or any other company is manufacturing and selling for the use of the continental European war, cartridges whose use would contravene the Hague convention, the government would be glad to be furnished with the evidence, and the President directs me to inform you that, as soon as the American company that has been shown to be engaged in this traffic, he will use his influence to prevent, so far as possible, sales of such cartridges to the powers engaged in the European war, without regard to whether it is the duty of this government upon legal or conventional grounds to take such action.

Palmer is Glad to Get Out of Belgium

The Very Atmosphere Ghostly and Speaks of Repression of Civilized People.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Amsterdam, Jan. 7.—A teacher from Malines informed the Turnhout correspondent of the "Telegraaf" that Cardinal Mercier is "apparently" locked up, as he has been arrested since Sunday morning. Couriers from their respective parishes in the diocese come as usual to the palace and are admitted. A special guard is not over the palace. The blinds are drawn in the windows of the lower stories.

Carriages drive up and occasionally a motor car, but the Cardinal is not visible. It is believed he has been forbidden to leave the building till the government has arrived at a decision in the affair, for in this case General von Bissing must certainly need the judgment of "the high government." A couple of weeks may elapse before it is announced.

Belgian Soldier's Family Murdered

Montreal, Jan. 7.—Mrs. Robert Van Looy, wife of a Belgian reservist, and her three children, the eldest nine years old, were found strangled to death at their home here to-day. The mother and children were the first contingent of Belgian reservists who left Canada to fight for their country. Neighbors, alarmed because there had been no sign of life for five days at the Van Looy home, notified the police, who broke into the house and found the woman and her children dead in bed. There was every indication that they had been strangled as they slept. There were few signs of a struggle. The murderer left a clew in bloody fingerprints, which the police photographed. Robbery is not thought to have been the motive for the crime, as valuables had not been taken.

Fear of Mines Ties Up American Ship

Copenhagen, Denmark, Jan. 7.—The American ship Carolyn, Captain Mitchell, from Boston December 14, with a load of cotton for Bremen, has been held up by the local pilots to risk navigating the mine fields.

Captain Mitchell is going to take his ship up the Lister Tied Channel in the hope of picking up a pilot who will take him into Bremen.

French Liquor Curb To Be Tightened Again

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Cabinet has approved a measure for submission to Parliament making permanent the prohibition of the sale of absinthe and other similar liquors. The government finds that the military decree forbidding absinthe affects the population beneficially.

The Cabinet had also approved a bill which provides that no licenses shall be issued to new establishments for the sale of spirituous liquors unless accessory to a restaurant.

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Equitable space efficiency

We define Equitable Space Efficiency as those features which make space in this building superior to space in another, in the following respects:

Square foot elasticity, which enables a tenant to lease just what he wants and no more.

Improved Facilities which contribute in greatly increased percentage, to the convenience of tenants.

Service which will transcend the average to the extent of remembering the tenant after the lease is signed.

Rentals which, considered in relation to what you are getting, are undeniably economical.

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Marquis of Crewe Says Admiralty Has Reached Opinion—Craddock's Mission a Blunder.

London, Jan. 7.—The Marquis of Crewe, in the House of Lords to-day that it was the definite opinion of the British Admiralty that the battleship Formidable had been sunk by two torpedoes discharged by a submarine.

The battleship Formidable was sunk in the English Channel on January 1 with a loss of more than five hundred men.

The Earl of Selborne, former First Lord of the Admiralty, an address in the House of Lords, described the dispatch of Sir Christopher Craddock's squadron to the Pacific as a blunder, as the squadron, he said, was wholly incompetent for the task assigned to it to destroy the German warships there. He then asked for more information concerning the loss of the battleships Formidable and Bulwark and data about other naval operations.

The Marquis of Crewe said he could not add anything to what Winston Spencer Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, had said in the House of Commons. Before adjournment, however, the Marquis said that in the opinion of the Admiralty the Formidable had been struck by two torpedoes fired by a submarine. He added that the captain of the Formidable sent signals to the other ships not to stand by, which was taken to mean that submarines were in the vicinity and that they might suffer the same fate as his ship.

There were now only two German cruisers and two armed merchantmen to carry on commerce raids, Lord Crewe said, and they could not long escape the activity of Australian submarines apparently had compelled the French admiral in the Adriatic Sea to withdraw his ships from the Strait of Otranto, at the entrance of the Adriatic.

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